

The Ypsilantian.

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MONTHLY EDITION.

YPSILANTI, MICH., JANUARY, 1884.

NUMBER 1.

YPSILANTI.

The Most Beautiful of Michigan Cities.

Her Advantages for Residence and Manufacturing Purposes.

Ypsilanti, the first of those cities which are threaded like pearls upon the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, lies on the Huron River, thirty miles from Detroit westward. Its location was not a matter of arbitrary choice, not the design of land speculators, nor the fortuitous occurrence of circumstances. Nature seems to have formed and adapted its site to the purposes of a clean, moral, flourishing inland city, to stand as an entrance to the interior of the State, while Detroit holds the place of the great street door.

Before the white man had explored the interior of the beautiful peninsula, Detroit and Malden were frontier posts of rival powers, who contended for the alliance and friendship of the powerful tribes which inhabited the territory between the great lakes. Toward these points the Indian trails, from a wide extent of country, now forming the State of Michigan and neighboring States, converged, and, where now stands Ypsilanti, they intersected, or approached each other as nearly as the state of friendship among the tribes, which held alliance respectively with France and England, would permit.

The ground must have been regarded as neutral territory, as, though there were evidently extensive burial grounds here, the many graves opened by early settlers all had the appearance of peaceful burial, and not the least breath of traditionary battles has descended to us.

No Indian trader, then, could fail to see that here was a favorable point for his business. Here the Indians, loaded with furs, could be met, in advance of the dealers in Malden and Detroit, and here, on their return, laden with gifts from their powerful friends, they could be again met, with the inducements which the traders knew so well how to use, to part with their wealth.

Here the trading firm of Godfrey, Pepin & LeChambre, drove a thriving business, while no individual white man had a claim to a foot of land, that can now scarcely be bought by covering it with greenbacks.

In the year 1811, probably simply for the purpose of maintaining a monopoly of trade, or else of levying a revenue upon others who might wish to compete with them, this firm procured a grant of twenty-five hundred acres of land, including much of the present city, from the general government; President Madison giving the sign manual to the patent that transferred the soil from the races of barbarism to those of civilization.

But the "Star of Empire" was on its westward way. The tide of emigration began to beat upon the eastern shore of Michigan, and it was not strange that when it struck the crystal Huron, where it empties into Lake Erie, it should follow up that stream in search of the land that sent forth such waters. Thus it was that in 1823, the flat bottomed boat, propelled by poles, was the first interior city to erect gas works, and though the abundance and excellence of its water renders artificial appliances to obtain this almost unnecessary, it cannot be doubted that for convenience and fire protection, water-works will be erected at an early day.

have been its banks. The current is rapid and in no place within the city limits is there any low or muddy ground that might be productive of malaria. The soil is generally a deep gravel, to the depth of 25 or 30 feet, resting upon clay, and the very purest of water for any use, is readily obtained by wells of moderate depth. In this respect the city is unrivaled.

In visiting the place nothing will sooner attract notice than the beauty and smoothness of the streets. This is owing to their being covered with gravel, of which large deposits are found in the city, possessing the quality of hardening and working together under the tread of horses and wagons, until it resembles a surface of solid stone.

As a municipality Ypsilanti dates its existence from June 29th, 1832, when the first Charter was approved by the Territorial Governor of Michigan. Thus in almost exactly eight years from the time Major Woodruff had assembled the inhabitants of Washtenaw County, to the number of thirty, to celebrate the Fourth of July in his "Grove," the settlement assumed civic honors. Towns grow faster now, but that shows a rapid growth for ante railroad days.

At the present time the city contains about six thousand inhabitants. It has an extensive trade in dry goods and groceries; it also affords a market to a large extent of country, for all the products of a highly cultivated and fertile soil.

ITS MANUFACTURES

Are also extensive, and comprise two first-class flouring mills, a woolen factory, four paper mills, capable of turning out five tons of paper per day each, one machine shop for the manufacture of paper mill machinery, three foundries, two with magnificent machine shops in connection, two extensive lumber yards, three sash, blind and door factories, one carriage factory, owned by a stock company, and others by private firms; and many other industries which it would be tedious to specify.

ITS FACILITIES

For manufacturing are varied and ample, and the intersection of important lines of railroad affords easy access to markets.

ITS SCHOOLS

Rank high. The Ypsilanti Union Seminary was the first graded school in the State, and largely served as the model on which this class of schools was fashioned. Ypsilanti is also the seat of the

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Which crowns the western height of the city, and is visible from all points. The following is a list of the

CHURCHES

Of the city, all of which are in a prosperous condition, and have fine, or comfortable edifices. Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Colored Baptist and Colored Methodist. There is a sprinkling of other religions, Quakers, Spiritualists etc., who occupy halls, or other places for occasional worship.

THE MORAL TONE

Of society is excellent, and persons in quest of a pleasant residence can not do better than to visit this city, and become acquainted with its advantages, before fixing upon any other place of residence.

We have omitted to mention that it is lighted by gas, having been almost the first interior city to erect gas works, and though the abundance and excellence of its water renders artificial appliances to obtain this almost unnecessary, it cannot be doubted that for convenience and fire protection, water-works will be erected at an early day.

Mineral Water in the Treatment of Cancer.

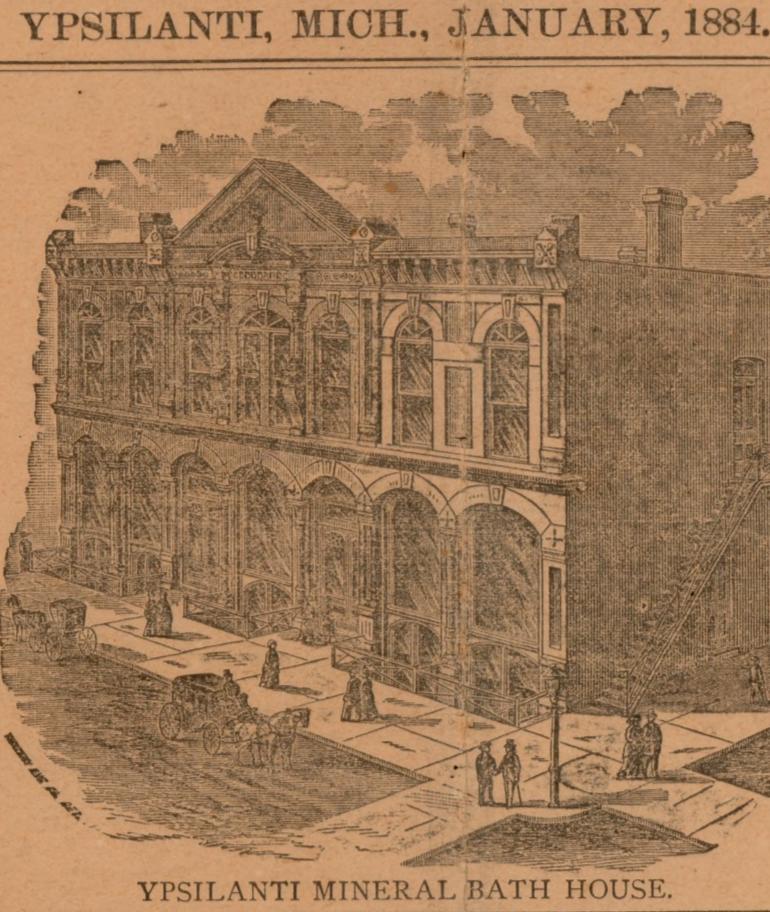
In the February issue of THE YPSILANTIAN, we shall give the experience in full in the case of Mr. Austin Guild, spoken of in the article from the Chicago Times entitled "Healing Waters." To those who afflicted with that terribly malady, or have friends enduring its blighting effects, the paper will be very interesting—more so, indeed, from the fact that nothing but truth will be given.

Copies will be sent for five cents each, post paid, to any part of the United States or Canada. The subscription to the paper is 25 cents per year, at which figure 100,000 permanent patrons ought to be secured.

To be sure of receiving the paper write for it, enclosing price, and giving distinct address.

The Ypsilanti Paper Company grinds and corrugates chilled rolls for flouring mills. In its shop is the only automatic machine for this work in the country, and the perfect accuracy of its work makes it far better, while the automatic feed and adjustment makes it cheaper, than any other concern can do. Millers should make a note of this.

When you have read this paper hand it to some one who has not received one.



YPSILANTI MINERAL BATH HOUSE.

THE NEW BATH HOUSE.

A Model of Elegance and Comfort.

An Enterprise Destined to Prove of Great Importance.

The illustration presented on this page accurately represents the front of the new bath house erected by the Ypsilanti Mineral Bath Company, on Huron street, just completed at an expense of over \$30,000.

When the efficacy of the mineral water was learned, many plans were formed to utilize it to the city's advantage, among them being the proposition of Messrs. George Moorman and Clark Cornwell to build such an establishment providing the citizens should raise \$5,000 to aid in its construction. Promise of the money was gained and work was begun on the morning of May 8th, 1883. Its construction has been pushed as rapidly as the weather would permit, and the house is now just ready for occupancy, being one of the newest edifices in the city.

The building in question is constructed after the most modern style of architecture, of brick and stone, has a plate glass front, and presents a handsome appearance. It is of an L shape, has a frontage of 60 feet, is 138 feet in depth, the part represented by the lower part of the L being 20x60 feet. The front part of the building is two story and a basement, the lower part being used for the office and business department, parlors, reception rooms, consultation rooms, cooling and dressing rooms. The basement will be used for barber shop and laundry, and the second story is divided into eight large airy rooms for the accommodation of guests who may wish to room in the building. In the rear of the two story part are located the bath rooms, 49 in number, all of which are fitted up in the best possible manner, with all the latest improvements. A portion of these bath rooms are fitted up for spring water, hot or cold, and the remainder for the water from the Ypsilanti Mineral Well. In the rear of the bath rooms are the engine, boiler and pump rooms. The entire building is heated by steam, and it is probable that it will be lit by electricity. No expense has been spared by Messrs. Moorman and Cornwell to make this the best establishment of the kind in the country. The plot of ground owned by this Company extends from Huron street to Huron river, there being a large body of land in the rear of the building. It is probable that the ground will be made into a park, giving an elegant place for a promenade and for all kinds of games, while the river offers a fine place for boating.

Messrs. Moorman and Cornwell have secured Mr. A. A. Elliot to manage the business of their establishment. This gentleman has had over eight years experience with mineral water treatment, during which time he has been very successful. The Company is now at work drilling another well, expecting to reach the water at a depth of about 800 feet.

The Ypsilanti Mineral Bath Company's building is centrally located, being only one block from the principal hotels of the city, making it very convenient for patients. Or, if they desire, board can be had immediately adjoining the building. Ample hotel and boarding accommodations can be depended upon. Additional hotel facilities are already being contemplated by the gentlemen of this Company.

There is no question as to the curative powers of this mineral water, many cures having already been effected of cases which have baffled the skill of the most learned physicians of the country. Cures

have been effected of patients who have taken treatment from the celebrated Hot Springs, Arkansas, and other places. The fame of the Ypsilanti Mineral Water is growing and extended every day. It is now being sold in many of the large metropolitan cities, as far distant as the New England states, where the water sells readily for one dollar a gallon.

The management of this institution is in the hands of two of our best business men. Mr. Moorman is one of our oldest and most reliable citizens, and one of the heaviest real estate owners in this section of the state. Mr. Cornwell is secretary of the Ypsilanti Paper Company, an energetic and pushing business man. They are both well known in this section, stand high in the community, and a mere mention of their names in connection with an enterprise of this kind is enough to insure success and honorable and just treatment to all parties concerned.

The Ypsilanti Mineral Bath Company is an institution of which Ypsilanti may justly be proud, and which is in every way deserving of the patronage and generous support of the people.

A BAD CASE OF SCIATICA.

"Tot" Norton, a hotel man who is well and favorably known to the traveling public in Michigan, and who is now connected with the Occidental at Muskegon, in a purely private letter to W. H. Hawkins, proprietor of the Hawkins House of this city, through whose influence he first decided to try Ypsilanti Mineral Water, and at whose hotel he remained during his treatment, writes as follows:

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 23, 1883.
FRIEND WALTER—I have been going to write you for some time, but have put it off until now. My health is fully restored—in fact, I have not been as well in ten years as at the present time, all thanks and praise to the wonderful water of your place. I never let a chance go by that I don't speak a good word for it and your good House. If you see Dr. Hall, you can tell him that I am hard at work every day and not an ache or pain about me, and that I will write him a good long letter some day.

Thank you for your kind treatment to me, I remain

Yours truly,
TOT NORTON.

Mr. Norton was stopping at the Hawkins House, and was so bad from rheumatism and sciatica that it took him nearly five minutes to climb an easy flight of stairs. Business called him away before he was fully restored, but, as his letter shows, he continued to improve after stopping treatment.

The fact that the letter is not a solicited testimonial makes its value as a recommendation more apparent.

It costs large sums of money to get important measures through the British parliament. During the last ten years no less than £2,500,000 has been spent in promoting railway bills, and more than £800,000 in opposing them. Adding certain extra legal expenses, the cost of these bills has been only a little short of £4,000,000. In addition £250,000 has been spent upon gas companies and £380,000 upon water companies.

It has just been announced, officially, that the total amount of fire insurance written in this country in 1882 was \$70,741,000, that the average premium rate was 99 cents, and that the ratio of loss to this was 50 cents, and the important thing about it is that the premium rate was six cents above that of 1881, while the loss ratio was one per cent lower.

The town of Lexington, Mo., has an "old men's club" with 24 members, to which no one is admitted under 70 years of age. It was organized in 1868 by ten men, every one a veteran of the war of 1812.

YPSILANTI'S PRIDE.

Her Educational Advantages.

THE SCHOOLS OF YPSILANTI.

We design, from month to month, to give an account of our schools, thereby informing non-resident readers of our educational facilities. In no place in Michigan are greater advantages offered to those desiring to educate their children.

Our school privileges may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The State Normal School.
2. The Conservatory of Music.
3. The Public Schools.
4. The Catholic Parochial School.
5. The Commercial School and Writing Institute.

We can only give in this number a brief account of the Normal School, and must reserve mention of the others till future issues. The School is composed of the Normal proper, and the Department of Observation and Practice—a regular Eight Grade School which is taught by pupils from the Normal Department.

The Normal School is, by the Constitution of the State, made a part of our educational system, and is placed under the control of the State Board of Education. Its sole aim is to qualify teachers to perform efficiently the various kinds of work required in the public schools.

Hence the organization of the School in all of its departments has special reference to this result. The courses of study, the methods of instruction, and the practice teaching are so arranged as to give a thorough professional training.

Applicants for admission are examined in Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic so far as to ascertain their fitness to enter upon a course of study in the Normal School.

Persons who have passed the entrance examinations are admitted to any advanced class by passing the necessary examinations, or, without examination, on presenting certificates of standing from the Superintendent or Principal of a High School, Graded School, or other institution of learning approved by the Faculty. Certificates of standing are not accepted in those branches required by law for the lowest grade legal license, namely: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, U. S. History and Civil Government. The arrangements of the Normal School are such that special instruction is given each term in these branches.

The Faculty consists of eighteen persons, as follows:

*Edwin Willits, M. A., Principal, Political Economy, Civil Government, and School Law.

Austin George, M. A., Vice-Principal, Director of the School of Observation and Practice.

Julia A. King, Preceptress, History.

Daniel Putnam, M. A. Principles of Teaching based on Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Frederic H. Pease, Vocal and Instrumental Music and Director of the Conservatory of Music.

Charles Fitz Roy Bellows, M. A., Mathematics.

Lewis McLouth, M. A., Ph. D., Natural Sciences.

Joseph P. Vroman, M. A., Latin and Greek Languages.

Augustus Lodeman, German and French Languages.

Helen Post, Critic in Grammar Grades of School of Observation and Practice.

Fanny E. Goffe, Drawing, Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

Ann Janette Bignell, Instructor in English.

Eacy J. Coleman, Critic in Primary Grades of School of Observation and Practice.

Lucy A. Osband, M. A., Biology and Geology.

George F. Key, Instructor in Mathematics.

William H. Brooks, Instructor in Ancient Languages and English Branches.

Rose V. Barton, Instructor in History and German.

—, English Language and Literature.

Pupils entering the School are offered the choice of five regular courses of study, as follows: Scientific, four years; Literary, four years; Ancient languages, four years; Modern languages, four years; English, three years. A special course with music, and several special courses made up of optional selections from the regular courses are also offered.

Pupils graduating from any course are entitled to legal life certificates of qualification to teach in any of the public schools of the State not under special law. The School is in a very flourishing condition: the attendance thus far for the present term is 539.

*Mr. Willits has served three terms as Representative in Congress from the Second District of Michigan.

A well equipped laboratory, the finest philosophical and chemical apparatus, an observatory with an excellent telescope and transit instrument, a choice library of six thousand volumes, a reading room with the leading papers and periodicals, and the latest maps and charts—all concur to give rare facilities in the various branches of study.

Each member of the Legislature of Michigan is authorized by the Board of Education to appoint two students from his district, who will be received, on the presentation of his certificate of appointment, free of charge. The certificate must be presented at the time of admission. Each appointment is good for one year only. Every student, not holding an appointment from a member of the State Legislature, is required to pay five dollars in advance as a tuition fee for each term. Students from other States pay five dollars each term.

Board and furnished rooms can be obtained in private families at rates varying from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Many, by "clubbing," reduce the expenses of board to \$2.00 to \$2.25 per week. Others board themselves and thus bring their expenses within \$2.00 per week.

In a subsequent issue we shall publish cuts of the different buildings.

RAPID PRINTING.

It will doubtless be interesting, not only to home but to foreign readers, to learn how THE YPSILANTIAN is printed. The forms are put in type and made ready at this office,

The Ypsilantian.

M. T. WOODRUFF.

MONTHLY EDITION—JANUARY, 1884.

THE MONTHLY EDITION.

This is the monthly edition of THE YPSILANTIAN, is the outgrowth of a demand, existing and felt for a long time, for a channel through which the many advantages of our beautiful city could be made known to the outside world. It is not a "boom" sheet, nor a spasmodic effort to infuse galvanic life into a sleepy or dead town. It is not dependent upon bonuses or contributions from the citizens, but is a legitimate business enterprise, through which, while advancing, in a greater degree than he has yet been able, the interests of the finest of Michigan's municipalities, the publisher yet will reap a reasonable profit for his work.

THE YPSILANTIAN was commenced as a weekly in January, 1880. With January, 1884, the efforts which have through the former source proved of great value to the place, its influence is supplemented by the establishment of a special monthly edition, to be issued regularly for circulation among outsiders, to whom mere local news items would prove a waste of space.

Our plan of operation can more certainly be learned from observation than otherwise. Suffice it that we shall use every honorable means to the end in view.

To our readers we wish to say that every statement in this paper regarding Ypsilantian and her advantages shall be the truth—nothing more. The name we have built up we shall not sacrifice, and where the exact fact can not be given, it shall be our aim to tell less than is true—never over-drawing or exaggerating. We may be led into error at times, but are confident of our ability to guard against material misstatement.

The reader of this paper, should he find it of any interest or value, is invited to become a regular subscriber, the subscription rate being very low. The expense of postal notes and postage (five cents) may be taken from the amount.

To General Advertisers.

The Publisher of THE YPSILANTIAN takes pleasure in announcing the establishment of the monthly edition of that paper, which starts off with a guaranteed circulation of 50,000 copies per month. This month the first edition is 60,000 copies.

A limited number of advertisements will be accepted and are respectfully solicited. The rates are 50 cents per nonpareil line (twelve lines to an inch) per month; but for trial orders the following discounts are offered DURING JANUARY ONLY:

For a single month, 40 per cent off.
For two months, 50 per cent off.
For three months, 60 per cent off.

The paper is a six-column folio, and arrangements have been made for its careful and general distribution throughout the United States and Canada, its make-up being such that it will be carefully preserved and thoroughly read by the best class of our citizens.

Advertisers desiring extra copies for their own use will be supplied at nominal rates, without additional cost for their advertisement.

We are permitted to refer to the Ypsilanti Paper Co., to the Ypsilanti Mineral Bath Co., and to any bank or business house in this city, whose card appears in these columns.

Favors intended for the February number must reach us by the 20th of this month, to receive attention.

MARCUS T. WOODRUFF,
Publisher,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

To Our Newspaper Friends.

Sample copies of this paper are sent to many journals throughout the country, in the hope that our fellow publishers, as well as others, may find some benefit by perusing it.

Upon receipt of marked copy of your paper containing notice of THE YPSILANTIAN, we will place it upon our mailing list for a year. An exchange is unnecessary, but at any time items of particular interest to us are inserted, marked copies will be thankfully received.

With a Happy New Year to the fraternity, THE YPSILANTIAN presents its compliments and bids each one Good Day.

We feel proud of the advertisers who have favored us this month. We doubt if any publication in America can show a list of higher standing; and we feel sure that our determination to guard our columns against occupancy by irresponsible and disreputable firms will benefit not only ourselves but our readers and advertisers as well.

Our facilities are such that no matter how large an edition we are compelled to print, we can accommodate every patron without delay.

Reader, if this paper is of no interest to you, do not destroy it. Hand it to some one to whom you think it possibly may be of use.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the fact that you were led to do so by seeing their cards in this paper.

Chilled and soft rollers for paper machinery, reground by the Ypsilanti Paper Company.

Analysis of the Ypsilanti Mineral Water.

The following is the official analysis of Ypsilanti Mineral Water:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
CHEMICAL LABORATORY, May 5, 1883.
Water of Ypsilanti Mineral Spring, Ypsilanti,
Drawn March 21, 1883.

Temperature, 53.1° F. (14.5° C.).

Specific gravity, at 15° C., 1.0163.

Reaction—alkaline.

Per U. S. gal. Per liter.

Sulphide of sodium 12.1863 0.2987

Bromide of magnesium 2.5640 0.0610

Chloride of magnesium 57.0659 0.9911

4. Chloride of sodium 14.2410

5. Fluorides slight trace

6. Sulphate of potassium 13.6131 0.2230

7. Sulphate of magnesium 65.0653 1.1650

8. Sulphate of calcium 173.0653 3.0802

9. Phosphates slight traces

10. Bicarbonate of calcium 36.9370 0.6323

11. Borates traces

12. Silicate salts traces

13. Strontium salts traces

14. Barium salts slight trace

15. Iron(ferrous) salts slight trace

Total solids determined 1205.6905 20.6362

Cubic inches. Cubic centimeters

17. Hydro-sulphuric acid, total in volume at 53.1° F. (14.5° C.) 21.0786 91.2330

Total solids by evaporation 1202.4071 20.5900

CONSTITUENT BASES AND ACIDS.

Per liter
grammes

1. Potassa 0.1260

2. Soda 7.7120

3. Magnesia 0.8190

4. Magnesia 1.4965

5. Lime traces

6. Strontia traces

7. Baryta slight trace

8. Lime (calcious oxide) traces

9. Carbonic anhydride 0.3435

10. Sulphuric anhydride 2.6850

11. Hydro-sulphuric acid 0.1521

12. Sulphur 0.0520

13. Bromine 0.0520

14. Fluorine slight trace

15. Boric anhydride traces

16. Phosphoric anhydride slight trace

17. Silicate anhydride 0.0240

Deduction of hydro-sulphuric acid, and of oxygen displaced in the bromide, chlorides, and sulphide, in excess over addition of sulphur in the sulphide, and of water in the bicarbonate. 2.1577

Total salts determined 20.6362

Total bases and acids determined 22.7739

ALBERT B. PRESCOTT.

Next month we shall give a table of comparisons with other waters, prepared by Prof. Prescott, showing this to be the best known.

On January 12 Cardinal McCloskey will have attended the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and the Roman Catholic societies in New York city and state are preparing to offer various demonstrations, and marks of esteem to his eminence on the auspicious occasion.

The storm in London on December 12 was so severe that during the night many persons got up and dressed, believing that the city was not a safe place.

R. H. EMERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHEMICAL WOOD PULP!

JACKSON, MICH.

YPSILANTI MINERAL WATER

IS KEPT ON SALE BY

THOS. H. SWEETLAND,

NO. 47 OCEAN STREET,

Providence, R. I.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

The Ypsilantian.

M. T. WOODRUFF, PUBLISHER.

An independent journal, devoted to Ypsilanti and her interests.

NEWS EDITION.

Published Weekly. Four columns of seven columns each.

Per year, including Monthly Edition \$1.00

Six months, " " " 50

Three months, " " " 25

FAMILY EDITION.

Weekly. Eight pages of seven columns each—making it the largest paper in Michigan. Includes all matter in News Edition with four extra pages of miscellaneous reading.

Per year, including Monthly Edition \$1.50

Six months, " " " 75

Three months, " " " 40

MONTHLY EDITION.

Four pages of six columns each.

Per year, 25cts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Contracts made for space at reasonable rates.

Advertisements only taken for the combined weekly circulation.

Terms made known on application.

The publisher makes a GUARANTEE of the following bona fide circulation:

Weekly (combined circulation) 1,200 per week.

Monthly 50,000 " month.

The circulation of the weekly editions is principally local; that of the monthly general throughout the United States and Canada.

Subscriptions and other business addressed as below will receive prompt and careful attention.

MARCUS T. WOODRUFF,
Publisher.

THE YPSILANTIAN, in all its editions, is registered at the Post Office at Ypsilanti, Mich., for transmission through the mails at second class rates.

Chilled and soft rollers for paper machinery, reground by the Ypsilanti Paper Company.

FACTS

Worth Remembering.

SCIATIC

—AND—

Muscular Rheumatism

Heretofore pronounced incurable,

HAS AND CAN BE CURED

By using the celebrated

YPSILANTI

MINERAL

WATER!

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

100 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

LEWIS SMITH,

No. 408 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.,

NEW ENGLAND DEPOT FOR

Ypsilanti Mineral Water

Directions for Using Ypsilanti Mineral Water

In all cases take a wine glass full four times a day, half an hour before eating, and before retiring.

All cases of Cancers, Tumors, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Blood and Skin, must be treated with Hot Sponge Baths at least every other day.

For Internal Cancers, Tumors, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, special directions can be had by consulting or writing to the agent, Lewis Smith, No. 408 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. Persons writing must state where the Cancer or Tumor is located.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPONGE BATH.

Take one quart of boiling hot water, add one quart of Ypsilanti Mineral Water, and bathe the whole body with a sponge. All baths must be taken just before going to bed.

YPSILANTI MILLS, SUPERIOR MILLS,
ANN ARBOR MILLS, GEDDES MILLS,
JACKSON MILLS, BIRKETT MILLS.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PAPER

208 & 210 Randolph St., Chicago.

AGENTS FOR THE

YPSILANTI MINERAL WATER

WEST OF MICHIGAN.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

LOCATION.—On the Michigan Central railroad, 30 miles west from Detroit. The city is nearly evenly divided by the Huron river, which furnishes an excellent water power not only in, but above and below, the city. The current of the river is swift, and no marshes exist anywhere along its banks.

POPULATION.—The inhabitants number over 6,000, the occupants of residences owning them to a much greater extent than in most cities of the same class.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.—Ypsilanti is the seat of the Michigan State Normal School, which, with public schools unexcelled in the State, makes the city unrivaled in this respect.

CHURCHES.—The Baptists, Catholics, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Methodists and Presbyterians have good churches, and flourishing societies, while believers in other creeds hold meetings regularly.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Royal Templars, Grange, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, United Workmen, Arbeiteis, and other fraternal orders are represented.

MANUFACTURING.—Manufacturing is extensively carried on. Paper-making is the most important industry, while large establishments for the building of agricultural implements and machinery, and other extensive establishments, furnish employment to a large number of workmen.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—The Michigan Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads furnish excellent means for sending away manufactured goods. The American is the only line of express touching the city, while the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the State Telephone Exchange furnished means for rapid communication with the outside world.

BANKS.—Two good banks, one National, furnish present facilities, while there is some talk of the establishment of a savings institution.

AMUSEMENTS.—The Opera House is one of the finest in the State, and a fine class of entertainments is usually to be found. Light Guard Hall is also fitted up for theatrical entertainments. Both places are large and safe.

BUSINESS HOUSES.—Below is found a list of the most important business concerns, than which we challenge any place in the country to show a finer, either in class of goods kept or solidity of business.

MORE MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES WANTED.

Established manufacturing enterprises and projected concerns of all classes will find Ypsilanti one of the best locations in the country for business of this character, and owners are invited to investigate the advantages offered. Inducements will be made to meritorious enterprises, and every effort will be used to promote the success of legitimate business located in the city.

Any information not furnished above will be cheerfully given; correspondence from manufacturers is solicited. Prompt attention will be paid to any inquiries which may lead to advantage to the place.

Address all communications to

THE YPSILANTIAN, YPSILANTI, MICH.

CARDS OF PRINCIPAL BUSINESS HOUSES.

LUMBER YARDS. BAY CITY LUMBER YARD, D. W. Parker & Son, Congress, between Hamilton and Adams.

FOLLIMOR & SCOVILL. Lumber, lath and shingles. Cash for logs. Saw-mill near depot.

MILLINERY. MARTIN, Mrs. H. D., millinery and fancy goods. Agent for Butterfield's patterns, wools and embroidery silks.

EMINGTON. MISS E. A., cleans gloves, R. lace, colors feathers, and stamps for embroidery, Hewitt Block.

SCOTT. MRS. M., bazaar, fancy articles, toys, etc., 25 Huron St., (Laible Block, near P.O.)

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WALLACE. J. N. & CO., real estate, Union Block, Congress street.

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BATWELL. EDWARD, physician and surgeon, Office Arcade Block; residence II south Huron.

BUTLER. S. H., M. D., clairvoyant and eclectic physician, Laible Block.

OWEN. F. K., physician and surgeon, Adams, near Cross.

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MISCELLANEOUS. BRIGGS, HOMER, draying and carting. All orders promptly attended.

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W. H. HAWKINS, Proprietor.

TERMS PER DAY:

Suits of Rooms \$2.50, Single Room \$2.00.

Best location and accommodations in the city. Adjoining the Opera House, and in the heart of business.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

HEALING WATERS.

The Mineral Springs of the Ypsilanti Paper Company.

Remarkable Curative Properties. Diseases in which it is Beneficial.

From the Chicago Times, August, 1883.

In the fall of 1882, in accordance with a plan that for some time had been in contemplation, the Ypsilanti Paper Company—represented in this city by Messrs. F. P. Elliott & Co., Nos. 208 and 210 Randolph street—the heaviest manufacturing concern in the pleasant little city of Ypsilanti, Mich., began the drilling of a deep well, the object being, primarily, to secure, if possible, an unfailing supply of pure water for their "lower" mill, situated just below the city on the Huron river. The intention was, if the object desired could not be reached, to continue drilling as an experiment until the members of the company were satisfied that no practical result could be obtained. The work was entrusted to an experienced force from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and the drilling done in the same manner that oil wells are bored.

The object was never attained, but one of greater importance was, for, at a depth of a trifle over 700 feet, on the 14th of December, a mineral water of apparent great value was discovered. This liquid had all the appearance—including the terrible odor of the celebrated waters of two or three other Michigan cities, lacking, however, the extremely bitter, briny taste of the others, there not being so much common salt in it as to prevent its being palatable. The well was sunk to a depth of 740 feet, when work was suspended, the hole tubed, and the discovery made public.

Immediately the excitement became great. The belief that here was a miraculous remedy for every ailment, spread, and Ypsilanti, instead of being, as it is, one of the healthiest cities in the United States, seemed one great hospital—the abiding place of many chronic invalids.

An indiscriminate use of the water began, and it was handled in every conceivable way for every conceivable ill. Internally, externally, as a cathartic, an astringent, a purgative, for headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, kidney disease, liver complaint—in fact for every real and fancied malady—the water was brought in play, and it may well be thought wonderful that no injurious effects from its use have become known.

A curious feature of the use of the water has been the accidental discovery of its great value in that most terrible of all blood diseases, cancer. The writer has no desire to exaggerate nor wish to deceive, but at the risk of being suspected of both crimes, will briefly state facts which are within his knowledge, and which he can and will be happy to verify.

Probably the first man to use this water for cancer was Mr. John J. Kimball, an acquaintance from boyhood of the writer, and who is employed in the mill near which the well was bored, whose proximity to the water and the badge of his fellow-workmen inspired him with the idea to use it.

The cancer with which Kimball was afflicted was about as large as a silver 5-cent piece, dark and malignant-looking, and was situated upon the nose, near the point. The disease was hereditary, had been pronounced cancer by eminent surgeons, some of whom advised that it be not molested, lest it be excited to greater activity. But the sore caused him much anxiety, and he fretted over it a great deal. "More than once," said he, on one occasion, "have I been compelled to wrap my hands in cloths to prevent involuntary injury by scratching my face in my sleep."

Kimball used the water moderately as a tonic, and bathed his nose regularly with it. To his joy, the peculiar crawling sensations in his face ceased, the sore gave signs of improvement, and healed. February 14, exactly two months from the time of discovery of the water, not the least sign of the former noticeable blemish could be seen. Nor can it be noticed to this day, no symptom being felt at any time. He and his comrades are convinced that the cure is permanent.

Without a doubt the most remarkable case that has been known in the use of the water is that of Mr. Austin Guild, an old and well-known citizen of Ypsilanti, who for years had been suffering with a cancerous affection of the face, the attempted cure of which had cost him a goodly sum. A chat with this sufferer reveals a wonderful influence the water had on a complication of other diseases which had rendered him unfit for business or labor. Mr. G., induced by reading of Kimball's case in a local paper, THE YPSILANTI, commenced using the water, and his case shows a like improvement, although the cure is not yet quite complete, the disease being more aggravated and deep seated. So great has been the effect that this summer—the first season in years—Mr. G. has been steadily at work at his trade, painting, a severe task for a man of his age, even if in perfect health.

A third case is that of a lady in the same city, whose disease, being internal, rendered it far less endurable, and caused her at times from its loathsome to wish for death. From being offensive to herself and friends, the water has cleansed her system and given her relief from suffering that had been looked for only by the end of life.

A lady in Toledo has found relief in a case of cancer, and, as the result, the ship-

ment of water to that city is of frequent occurrence.

Besides these cases of cancer, an analysis of the water by Prof. A. B. Prescott, of Michigan University, has shown it to be excellent for its proper uses by none other of its kind in the world, and physicians of Ypsilanti and neighboring towns use it freely in various classes of chronic complaints, especially rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all blood and skin diseases.

The microscope has detected blood corpuscles on steel after an exposure of two years in the woods.

THE TIMES--1884

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

At the opening of the presidential year the attention of intelligent readers is invited, with confidence in their approving judgment, to the merits of THE CHICAGO TIMES.

In every department of news THE TIMES aims to excel. While giving all the important news of the Old World and the Eastern portion of America which can be found in the best papers of New York and other seaboard cities, THE TIMES gives the current events of the West and Northwest, with a completeness which makes it the favorite local paper of readers throughout half a dozen states.

In Washington THE TIMES maintains a corps of able and vigilant correspondents, who report promptly by telegraph not only all events of national interest originating or in progress at the capital, but also matters of particular interest to the people of the Great West.

Special correspondents are also stationed in all of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and THE TIMES is also represented by specials in over eight hundred cities and towns of the West, East, and South, furnishing, with the facilities of the Associated Press, the most comprehensive news-gathering machinery employed by any newspaper in the world.

It will be the particular care of THE TIMES during the coming year that its readers shall be kept fully informed of all matters connected with the great Presidential struggle upon which the country is now about to enter, and with the no less important canvass for the new congress to be chosen next November, as also with the local political contests, especially in the Western States, which are of no less interest to the people than the incidents of National politics.

The Financial and Commercial departments of THE TIMES include full and accurate reports of movements affecting the interests of capitalists and business men that occur in Europe or America. Its Chicago, New York, and other markets will be found a trustworthy record and guide by all interested in such matters.

THE WEEKLY TIMES gives in a condensed but sufficiently ample form all the news of each week, made up to the latest hour, together with a comprehensive view of all the markets in which the people of the West are interested.

TERMS.
Per year to subscribers by mail, postage prepaid:
THE DAILY and the SUNDAY.....\$15.00
The DAILY six days in the week.....18.00
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W. F. STOREY.

M. M. PECK,

Agent for the

YPSILANTI MINERAL SPRING

ORDERS FOR CASES, BARRELS, OR LESS QUANTITY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

41 and 43 Larned St. West,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

G. J. MEAD,

Cor. 59th St. & 2d Ave.,

NEW YORK,

Will Receive Orders for

YPSILANTI MINERAL WATER

TRY IT.

Madam Rhode's Hair Restorative

The greatest discovery yet known is Madam Rhode's Hair Restorer. It makes grey hair return to its natural color, cleanses the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, makes the hair soft and glossy, and removes all dandruff and humors from the head. No drugs used in this preparation, and is harmless. PRICE, 50c. and \$1.00. Sold Retail and Wholesale at

No. 406 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The Ypsilanti Mineral Bath Co.

NEW BATH HOUSE.

A. A. ELLIOTT, Superintendent.

This Establishment, just completed, is a model of elegance and neatness, comprises FORTY-THREE large, well ventilated bath rooms, kept clean and neat, elegant parlors for ladies and gentlemen, smoking and reading rooms, and all conveniences of a home for the sick.

The whole building is heated by steam, and each room is connected with the office by electric bells, while the force of employees is large and all needed attendance can be given when required.

WATER IS PUMPED DAILY FROM YPSILANTI MINERAL SPRING

While connected with the bath house is an ample supply of the purest fresh spring water.

The establishment is located in the heart of the city, only one block from the principal hotel. Good board can be furnished adjoining the building, and there are a few large, well ventilated rooms, heated by

JUNIPER'S WIFE.

Edward Irene Stevenson in Good Cheer.]
"I say it again, I think that when a man is as old as you and as well-to-do he ought to have a wife," repeated young Parson Frank stoutly.

Ebenezer dropped the axe. "Look-a-here Master Frank. Don't St. Paul give a kind of general order that men folks are better single? Hain't I had the hull superintendin' of this big farm for you ma while you've been off to your comedies and Hebrews? Come now! Be reasonable. Besides, the Kittlers hain't never been marryers—hain't troubled none of your cloth much."

"There's your brother Juniper—" interrupted the young man pertinaciously.

"Yes—there's Juniper, an' a pretty time he had tyin' himself up. Hump! Not but that he done well enough—very well, in fact, when he'd accomplished it."

The young man's ears itched at once.

"Tell me about that, Ebenezer," he said artfully. "I never heard how Juniper came to be married."

Ebenezer began his narrative with a pretense at chopping while it proceeded. From this he took to balancing the ax on its head; from that to sitting down opposite the reverend Frank and carving a letter of the alphabet absent-mindedly out of pine.

"You see, Master Frank, Juniper was not of the same disposition as me and brother Dan. He was the best lookin' of the three; straight an' supple, an' with a sparkle in his eye that he hain't lost yet. The girls to our village—it was when we was all livin' at the homestead, with father and mother—all liked him; an' twas reciprocated. First, Juniper was goin' to singin'-school with Katy Parker, an' then 'twas all over the place that he an' Liberty Ann Myers was engaged. Next, 'twas General Jo Bank's eldest daughter—I disremember her name—an' before we'd farly began plaggin' him on the subject o' General Jo's daughter, he was attentive to Mimy Buncy. Brother Dan an' sister Lize an' me finally paid no heed to the town gossip, but quietly went our ways an' let June go his'n. We was satisfied that he was merly nibblin' here and experimentin' there; didn't mean to settle down on anybody yet while."

"Now down to the lower end of the village lived Widow Amanda Gayler an' her three daughters. The widow was a very smart, capable woman, an' her three daughters—well, three handsome, clever, lively gals never grew. Everybody liked 'em. Before long, Juniper was a frequent caller there. He rode out with Anna, the eldest; or he'd come to church with Jenny, the second; or he'd be heard of over to a dance at the Corners with Ruth, the youngest. The three sisters were wonderful fond of each other—an' fond of a little quiet mischief together, too. I don't think they kept any secrets from one another. It didn't occur to me, Master Frank, for some time that Brother Juniper really wanted to marry one of these girls—an' couldn't make up his mind which he wanted. But that was just the state he was in. You see he'd grown up with 'em all three an' was so intimate with 'em, even while he'd been keeping up his attentions to half a dozen other girls, that no one of 'em had apparently ever made a deeper impression on him than the other. They was all alike so friendly an' so kind an' so full of fun. When he came to settle down to goin' to their house more than elsewhere, he was better pleased with 'em than ever; but whether 'twas Anna or Jenny or Ruth—that was the pint poor June was a wrestling with internally, for weeks an' weeks. That fall his uncle, Jared Kittery, died an' left him the Stone farm; an' brother said that he'd really ought to pick out a wife and settle down.

"One night I found it out. He let me understand, very sheepishly, just how he felt. 'You see, Brother Ebenezer,' he said, 'I am terribly perplexed, an' suppose I should find after I was married that I'd made a mistake.'"

"Well, June," says I, 'I don't see that you're likely to get far enough on to make a mistake. A man who don't know his own mind had better draw lots for a partner.' I spoke rather contemptuous, I dare say."

"Brother Juniper jumped up from his chair by the table with a sort of angry sparkle in his eye; but he gave a short laugh. 'Not a bad notion, Eben,' said he. I sat by the table, occasionally sayin' a word here an' there with reference to the three girls; how Anna was so well educated an' Jenny such a first-rate housekeeper an' Ruth such a pretty, sensible sort of a young female—all more to tease June a little than anything else. All at once June jumped up. 'He had three pieces o' paper in his hand. Best if he hadn't written on one of them 'Anna,' on another 'Jane,' an' 'Ruth' on the last! 'There,' says he, shakin' 'em together in his hat, 'much obliged to you for your good advice, Brother Ben. I'm goin' to draw for one of those girls. Whichever name I get—she's the one I'm goin' to ask to be Mrs. Juniper Kittery before Sabberday.'

"I laughed, takin' the hull matter as a foolish joke. 'All right,' says I, 'I'll hold the hat.' So I did. June shut his eyes and jammed in his fist. 'Read it out!' says I to him. 'Anna,' he answers, rather slowly an' as if not so astonishin'ly happy. He tossed away the paper an' said no more. Thinks me, 'June has got some sort of an in'ard preference for one o' them sisters, after all; and he don't know it, but it isn't for Anna.'

"I never thought seriously of that caper we two had cut that evenin', until Saturday night, when just as I was closin' up the house, last one to go to bed, in steps June.

"I've done it, Eben," says he, with a singin' like face.

"'June!' says I; 'not Anna.'

"'Yes,' he answers 'I've Anna-d; not Jemmy-d nor Ruth-d. Don't you recollect last Monday evenin'? That settled it. I've abided by that piece o' paper. She said she'd have me. It's done; an' I'm glad.'

"Well," said I, 'I give you joy, June; though I must say your way o' clearin' up your doubts aint to my taste for common usage. Anna's a fine girl.'

"But that ain't all, brother Eben," he went on. 'Anna's got an amazin' queer nose o' gettin' married. 'Tseems she's been a readin' some novels or stories and so forth; an' I guess they've made her fanciful. She thinks that it'd be grand fun to surprise our folks along with ma an' the other two girls, by us two bein' married on the sly, the night before Thanksgiving—an' then comin' home and tellin' 'em. I don't see any fun in that—not a bit! I think it looks rather foolish. But Anna—I declare I don't know what's got into her!—she will hold to it! The long and short of it is that—"You've promised to do it," says I.

"'Yes,' he answers. 'I suppose it'll make a stir; but that can't be helped. I've promised. None of her folks nor ours must know anything about our engagement yet. On Thanksgiving evenin' I'm to call for Anna with the sleigh. I want you to come along too, Eben. We'll go straight down to Battle Hill, to Parson Lathan's, an' have the knot tied. Then we'll come back an' let it out to the widow an' Jenny and Ruth. After that the hull crowd of us will pile down here, an' have the pleasure of seein' father an' mother an' everybody here ~~see~~ their eyes. That's

Anna's idea. As I said, I don't specially admire it, but still, I give in to it.'

"Thinks me, Master Frank, there's some game here that clever girls up to Mebbe—an' mebbe not. But I told Juniper I'd go with him on Thanksgiving night. 'You two can sit in the back seat and I'll drive,' I said. June laughed. 'See here, June,' I says a moment later just as we went up the stairs, 'I hope that you'll never let Anna know how it was that you picked her out from her sisters.'

"June blushed an' stammered something like 'Cert'ainly not—it would have come out this way in any case'—an' went into his room. 'H'm,' I thought, 'I'm not so sure of that. I must give you a good talk to-morrow.'

"When I tried to talk, however, June wouldn't hear to me. 'He knew what he was doing—so he persisted. Anna was the girl who would make him just the wife he wanted; an' the Stone farm was all ready for 'em to move in right away.' He had 'rather taken a fancy, he remembered, to Ruth at one time, but that hadn't amounted to anything. I said no more, but I kept up quite a-thinkin'.

"The night before Thanksgiving' of that year was as clear as a bell. There was three feet o' snow all over the country. At 7 o'clock June an' I drove to the Gaylers' door. Almost before I'd got the horses still, a figure all tightly wrapped up slipped out the gate, Poor Anna! She seemed terrible nervous, but she was just as delighted as any woman could be. She'd suspected how Ruth felt and June too, all along an' had hoped that after this joke was all over, brother might think some day serious o' Ruth. But, of course she'd no notion of so sudden a wind-up of the thing, in just the way she wished. As for Ruth—why, she made June the best an' lovin'est wife in the world an' he's been as happy with her as the day is long, at the farm."

"Oh, June," I heard her say, 'I almost wish I'd never thought o' this silly plan.'

"June did almost all the talkin' while we spun down the street and out on the Battle Hill turnpike. Anna sat with his arm half round her, and seemin' for the first time to realize that she was takin' an important step in life.

"I hardly looked at 'em after Anna was in her seat by June. The horses was in a complete gale. I had to give them my full attention. It required whip an' reins an' everything else to make 'em behave.

The parsonage at Battle Hill is only two miles an' a half from our village. We fairly flew over the road. Then, just before we passed the big gates that led to Squire Loftus' place, Dollar gave a lunge. That set Prince a-goin'. Before I could help it, they wheeled sharp, overset the sleigh, an' ran themselves up to their shoulders in a snowbank. There they stood. We, meanwhile, were pickin' ourselves up as best we could.

"In the name of goodness!" I heard Juniper shout in a voice that frightened me half to death. I scrambled up to the other two. It was bright moonlight. There stood Brother Juniper. In front of us was the person who'd come with 'em in the sleigh—Ruth Gayler.

"Before either of us could say a word she burst right out a-cryin'. Then followed the quietest, the most mixed-up and generally surprisin' explanation of what had took place an' how it had come about, that ever I expect to hear in all my mortal life. Most of the time Juniper just stood there, pale and bewildered. I put the best part of the bad questions there was to ask, holding the horses' heads. It must have looked a curious picture.

"Our hired help and Lucretia Tabb, who'd been dressin' at the Gaylers' for a couple o' weeks, off an' on, was great friends. That night when Brother June had drawn that lot—we'd ought both to have been ashamed of ourselves for such foolishness—our Almira'd overheard the hull affair. She told Lucretia Tabb. And what does Lucretia do but tell Anna, an' Anna told her sisters.

"At first, Anna was pretty well put out at Brother June. Then when she an' Jenny an' Ruth talked it over, they couldn't but laugh and call it all a real joke on June. Then they put their heads together directly, to find out a way to punish June for coming to one of them with an offer under such circumstances. That was why Anna'd contrived the stolen weddin'.

"During the war he went to church only once, and his experience there was not such as to encourage him to go again. It was in the winter of 1864, when the southern states were agitating the expediency of a conscription. Gen. Early was one of the most ardent advocates of it. He talked conscription in season and out of season, and wanted to conscript everything. One Sunday morning, to the amazement of his staff, he proposed that they should ride over to a neighboring church and hear the sermon. The officers were nearly paralyzed at the proposition, but, of course, consented promptly. The country congregation was astonished at seeing Gen. Early and his entire staff march solemnly into church and take their seats in the front pews. As soon as old Jubal settled himself he laid his head back and relapsed into a comfortable nap. The clergyman took for his subject the testimony of the truths of Christianity. After speaking an hour or two he asked:

"What would you say, my brethren, if the dead of all times and nations and ages should pass in solemn review before you? What would be your feelings at seeing this vast and countless multitude from the grave? What would you do with this army of men of all trades, all grades, all professions, all of every kind, before you? I repeat, with a whack on the desk, 'what would you do?'

"Do?" bawled Jubal, suddenly aroused from his nap. "I'd conscript every — one of them!"

A roar went up from the congregation, and Jubal made a bee line for the door.

A Disproven Theory.

[New York Truth.]

"What's the matter, Slocum?" asked one Brooklyn E. D., young man of another, who wore a bicycle cap, and looked as though he ought to be B. E. D.

"I was going across a vacant lot last night after I left my summer girl's house, in Bushwick, when a big beast of a dog chased me."

"Catch you?"

"Yes, as, rather."

"Why didn't you shoot him?"

"Well, sir, I see I had no gun, and besides I'd been reading a story that's goin' the rounds of the papers now about the Hon. Phil Hoyne, of Chicago, wherein he says that he frightens dogs by taking his hat off. His theory is that the dog reflects, and thinks the human apparition is tearing him to pieces."

"Well, did you try the honorable gentleman's racket?"

"I think you stated a fact in the beginning when you thought two months' baths and treatment with you by the Ypsilanti Mineral Water would cure a bad case of chronic erysipelas and salt rheum, from which I had suffered for more than three years, and taken 100 baths in other places without relief, enduring more than I am able to tell. But the disease has left me now after taking 40 of your baths.

(Refer to Dr. Hall, specifying No. 13.)

TESTIMONIAL NO. 13.

[Linden, Mich., Nov. 21, 1883.]

DR. HALL, Ypsilanti, Mich.:

I think you stated a fact in the beginning when you thought two months' baths and treatment with you by the Ypsilanti Mineral Water would cure a bad case of chronic erysipelas and salt rheum, from which I had suffered for more than three years, and taken 100 baths in other places without relief, enduring more than I am able to tell. But the disease has left me now after taking 40 of your baths.

(Refer to Dr. Hall, specifying No. 13.)

TESTIMONIAL NO. 14.

[Concord, Mich., Dec. 5, 1883.]

DR. W. H. HALL—Dear Sir:

I think you stated a fact in the beginning when you thought two months' baths and treatment with you by the Ypsilanti Mineral Water would cure a bad case of chronic erysipelas and salt rheum, from which I had suffered for more than three years, and taken 100 baths in other places without relief, enduring more than I am able to tell. But the disease has left me now after taking 40 of your baths.

(Refer to Dr. Hall, specifying No. 13.)

TESTIMONIAL NO. 15.

[Wichita, Kansas, Oct. 18, 1883.]

DR. HALL, Ypsilanti, Mich.:

I wish to remind you of a few facts which to me are very important, and may interest some of your lady patients.

While slowly recovering from a severe attack of nervous prostration, I resolved to try a course of tonic treatment, at your mineral bath establishment.

Taking at first three, afterwards two baths a week, I gained strength rapidly.

I had for years endured, for at least one day of each month, an intense headache, which nothing would relieve. That periodical headache is cured, by those baths.

I am very grateful to you and your lady assistants for your efficient treatment.

I was willing to give up my hours for baths to those so much worse off, but please send word when I can resume.

Am feeling very well now, but wish to become yet stronger.

(Refer to Dr. Hall, specifying No. 13.)

TESTIMONIAL NO. 16.

[Nora, Mich., Dec. 12, 1883.]

DR. HALL, Ypsilanti:

I had suffered for some time with inflammatory rheumatism, accompanied with swelling and painful joints—unable to walk much. After five weeks' baths and treatment, I am cured, and with a

little time to gain strength in my knees, shall be well. I can recommend your mineral baths and treatment to all afflicted with rheumatism.

(Refer to Dr. Hall.)

TESTIMONIAL NO. 17.

[Weston, O., Oct. 19, 1883.]

DR. W. H. HALL:

I had suffered so much and for so long a time (more than five months) with inflammatory rheumatism, until not only my joints were so painful, weak and useless, but my eyesight nearly gone. I wish to express my gratitude and satisfaction at the wonderful cure effected by the mineral baths and treatment at your place, for I know that 20 baths have cured me. I am still improving since I came away, and now am about as well as I have been for years. I think too much credit can not be given to your assistant, Mrs. Parsons, for her efficiency as a bath-woman.

(Refer to Dr. Hall. Give No. 17.)

TESTIMONIAL NO. 18.

[Mason, Ingham Co., Oct. 25, 1883.]

DR. HALL:

I had suffered from rheumatism some

years; limbs were swollen and joints stiff. Ten baths at your place in June, with the famous Mineral Water, cured me. Have no return of my disease.

(Refer to Dr. Hall.)

TESTIMONIAL NO. 19.

[Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1883.]

MRS. CORNWELL, Ypsilanti, Mich.:

Dear Sir: I take the pleasure in saying

that the Ypsilanti Mineral Water has

proved a remarkable nerve tonic in my

case. With a system depleted by excessive

mental labor, I have entirely recovered

under its powerful influence.

Very respectfully,

JNO. P. FINLEY.

TESTIMONIAL NO. 20.